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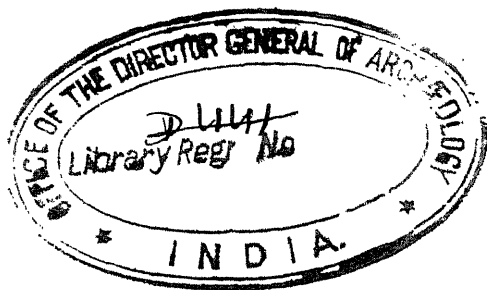
Catalogue
of the
COLLECTION OF COINS
illustrative of the
History of the Rulers of Dehli
up to 1858 A.D.

in the
Dehli Museum of Archaeology

(founded December 1908).

By

R. B. Whitehead,
I.C.S.



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PREFACE.

The bulk of the coins contained in the present Collection, formed part of a mass of miscellaneous coins belonging to the Dehli Museum, which was housed in the Town Hall. The nucleus may have been collected by the old Dehli Archæological Society, but as a whole, they appear to have been got together in a haphazard fashion, no reliable list was in existence, and no attempt had been made to arrange them in any way. Last year it was suggested that the coins of the Dehli kings should be picked out, and formed into a collection illustrating the history of the successive rulers who have reigned in the ancient capital, to be placed on view at the new Museum in the Dehli Fort. During the course of the work it was found necessary to supplement the original Town Hall collection, and this was effected by means of a grant made by the Archæological Department.

The Collection, as it now stands, comprises four hundred and six exhibits. It is in no way representative of all the various types of the multitudinous issues of the different kings, but on the other hand, all the important rulers are represented by well-known types of their coins, and it is not wanting in rare specimens. The Collection is intended to be on view, and to be of such a bulk that it can be inspected with interest and pleasure by visitors to the Fort Museum. As far as is consistent with the attainment of these ends, I think it may be claimed that the Collection is sufficiently large and representative.

The Catalogue is in three parts. The first part deals with the coins of the Pre-Muhammadan Dynasties; the second with those of the Pathán Kings of Dehli; and the

third with the coins of the Mughal Emperors. As an introduction to each part, a brief Note has been written describing the coins and their inscriptions. Lists of the kings of the various dynasties have been appended, but little or no attempt has been made to narrate their history, which is readily accessible in the many existing works on the subject. I have endeavoured to make the Notes a very brief introduction to the fascinating subject of Indian numismatics.

A certain amount of information has also been incorporated in the Catalogue proper. Translations of interesting inscriptions, as on some of the coins of Muḥammad bin Tughlaq, have been given. The Persian couplets on the coins of the Mughal Emperors have been explained.

'Coin Collecting in Northern India,' by C. J. Rodgers (Pioneer Press, Allahabad), is a good book for the beginner. Mr. Thomas's 'The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehli' is still the standard work on the numismatic history of the Pathān dynasties of Dehli. A large amount of valuable information is contained in 'Musalman Numismatics' by Dr. Codrington.

The form of the first part of the Catalogue has been based on Volume I of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr. Vincent Smith; that of the second part on Volume II of the same Catalogue, by Mr. Nelson Wright; and that of the third part on C. J. Rodgers' Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the above works, which are the sources of my material.

R. B. WHITEHEAD, I.C.S.

DEHLI:

November 10th, 1908.

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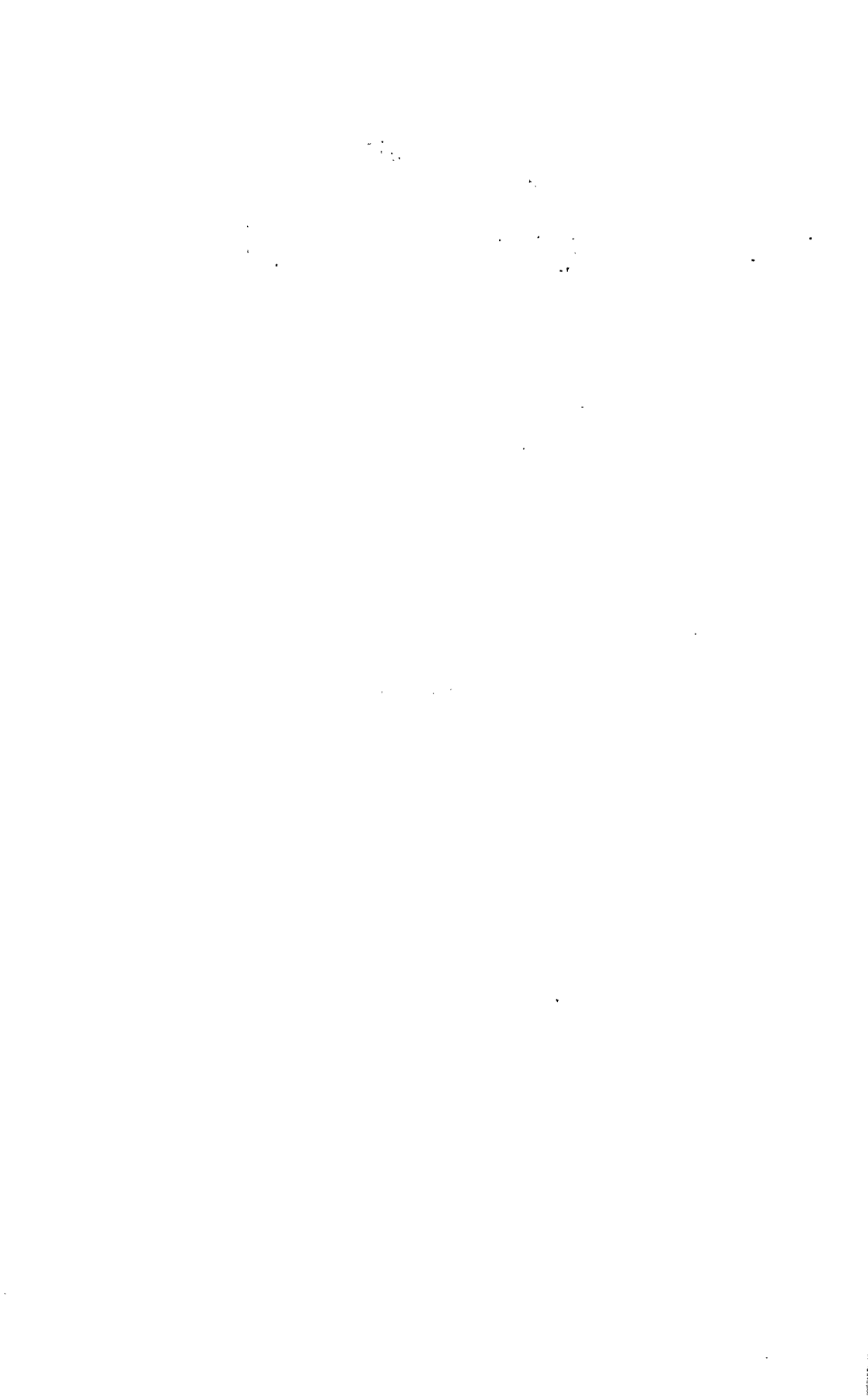
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A. THE PRE-MUHAMMADAN
DYNASTIES.







INTRODUCTION.

The city of Dehli is believed to have been originally colonised from Kanauj in the sixth century of our era. From about the middle of the tenth century to the Muḥammadan conquest in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, it remained under the sway of various Rajput dynasties. The earliest of these was that established by the Tomara Rájás of Ajmír and Dehli, founded, according to tradition, in the eighth century, but not authentically known until the tenth. The Collection contains specimens of the currency of two chiefs of this line, Sallakshanapála-Deva, and Kumárapála-Deva.

The other Rajput dynasty known to have been definitely connected with Dehli, was that of the Chauháns of Ajmír, Dehli and Sákambharí. It came to an end with the celebrated Prithvi Rája, known locally as Rai Pithora, who was defeated and executed by Muḥammad bin Sâm in A.D. 1193. Coins of Prithvi Rája are included in the Collection.

A. THE PRE-MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.

I. THE TOMARA DYNASTY OF AJMIR AND DEHLI.

SALLAKSHAṆA-PĀLA, ABOUT 978—1003 A.D.

Serial No.	Metal, Weight and Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1 ✓	Mixed. 50 ·65	Horseman to right. Marginal legend in Nāgari characters Śrī Sallakshaṇa-pāla-deva.	Recumbent bull left. Legend above Śrī Śāmanta-deva.

KUMARA-PĀLA-DEVA, ABOUT 1019—49 A.D.

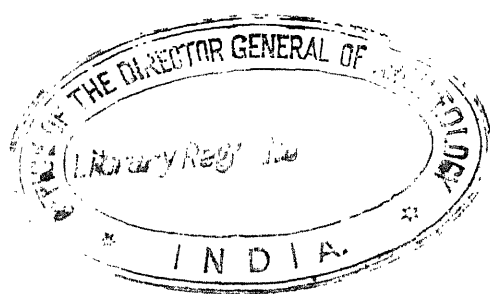
2	Base gold. 63 ·6	Two-line legend in large characters: (1) Śrīmat, (2) Māra-pāla.	Seated goddess, design much debased.
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II. THE CHAUHAN DYNASTY OF DEHLI AND AJMIR.

PRITHVĪ RAJA, ABOUT 1175—93 A.D.

3	Three coins. Mixed. 50 ·62	Horseman. Legend Śrī Prithvī-Rāja-deva.	Bull. Legend Asāvarī Śrī Śāmanta-deva.
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B. PATHÁN SULTĀNS OF DEHLI.



B. PATHÁN SULTÁNS OF DEHLÍ.

Túrks.

			A.H.	A.D.
I.	Muḥammad bin Sám	589	1193
II.	Quṭbu-d-dín Aibak	.. ..	602	1205
III.	Arám Sháh .. ..	.. ..	607	1210
IV.	Shamsu-d-dín Altamsh	.. ..	607	1210
V.	Ruknu-d-dín Fíroz	.. ..	633	1235
VI.	Raẓiya .. ..	.. ..	634	1236
VII.	Mu'izzu-d-dín Bahrám	.. ..	637	1239
VIII.	'Aláu-d-dín Mas'aud	.. ..	639	1241
IX.	Náṣíru-d-dín Maḥmúd	.. ..	644	1246
X.	Ghiyáṣu-d-dín Balban	.. ..	664	1265
XI.	Mu'izzu-d-dín Kaiqubád	.. ..	686	1287
XII.	Shamsu-d-dín Kaiúmurs	.. ..	689	1290

Khaljis.

XIII.	Jalálu-d-dín Fíroz .. ..	.. ..	689	1290
XIV.	Ruknu-d-dín Ibráhím	.. ..	695	1295
XV.	'Aláu-d-dín Muḥammad	.. ..	695	1295
XVI.	Shihábu-d-dín 'Umr	.. ..	715	1315
XVII.	Quṭbu-d-dín Mubárah	.. ..	716	1316
	*Shamsu-d-dín Maḥmúd	.. ..	718	1318
XVIII.	Náṣíru-d-dín <u>Khusrú</u>	.. ..	720	1320

Tughlaqs.

XIX.	Ghiyáṣu-d-dín <u>Tughlaq</u> .. ..	.. ..	720	1320
XX.	Muḥammad bin <u>Tughlaq</u> .. ..	.. ..	725	1324
	Ghiyáṣu-d-dín Maḥmúd	.. ..	752	1351
XXI.	Fíroz <u>Tughlaq</u> .. ..	.. ..	752	1351
XXII.	<u>Tughlaq</u> II. .. ..	.. ..	790	1388

* Two small, mixed metal coins dated 718 A.H. are known, which bear the name of Shamsu-d-dín Maḥmúd. No other record of this king has yet been found, but it may be assumed that he was a scion of the reigning house, and the figure head of an obscure palace conspiracy in the reign of Quṭbu-d-dín Mubárah.

	A.H.	A.D.
XXIII. Abú Bakr	791	1388
XXIV. Muḥammad Tughlaq bin Fīroz ..	792	1389
XXV. Sikandar	795	1392
XXVI. Maḥmúd Tughlaq	795	1392
XXVII. Nuṣrat	797-802	1394-9
XXVIII. Daulat Khán Lodí	815	1412

Sayyids.

XXIX. Khizr Khán	817	1414
XXX. Muizzu-d-dín Mubáarak	824	1421
XXXI. Muḥammad bin Faríd	837	1433
XXXII. ‘Álam Sháh	849	1445

Lodís.

XXXIII. Bahlól	855	1451
XXXIV. Sikandar Lodí	894	1488
XXXV. Ibráhím Lodí	923	1517

Súrís.

XXXVI. Sher Sháh	946	1539
XXXVII. Islám Sháh	952	1545
XXXVIII. Muḥammad ‘Adil	960	1552
XXXIX. Ibráhím Súrí	961	1553
XL. Sikandar Súrí	962	1554

INTRODUCTION.

The Pathán Kings of Dehli, so-called, as the foregoing list shows, comprise six distinct dynasties. The history of each dynasty exhibits similar features. It owed its rise to the strength and energy of a founder able to exact obedience from a turbulent nobility. His successors did little to maintain their position, and in many cases sank into depravity and vice. In time came rebellions, and a revolution, the leader of which became the first of a new line.

The first ruler of the Ghazni dynasty to make a permanent home in India was Muizzu-d-dín Muḥammad bin Sám. In a great battle he crushed a confederacy of Hindu rájas led by Prithví Rája of Ajmír, and afterwards extended his conquests over the whole of Northern India. One of his generals was Táj ud-Dín Yalduz. Coins of the latter, and of Maḥmúd bin Muḥammad bin Sám are included in this Collection. The Quṭb Minár at Dehli was probably commenced by Muḥammad bin Sám, and carried on by Quṭbu-d-dín Aibak. The upper storeys were added by Fíroz Tughlaq.

Aibak had been a slave of Muḥammad bin Sám. Aibak's slave, Shamsu-d-dín Altamsh, put aside Arám Sháh, and seated himself on his master's throne, where he reigned for a quarter of a century. Hence this dynasty is often known as the Slave Dynasty.

The influence of Altamsh is clearly shown by the acceptance of his daughter Raḏiya as Empress, the only Muḥammadan queen in her own right who ever occupied the throne of Dehli.

Ghiyáṣu-d-dín Balban, a stern and efficient ruler, did all that was possible by the most rigorous measures to consolidate his position, and to secure an undisputed succession. But all was nullified by the weakness and debaucheries of his successor Kaiqubád, and the throne was usurped by Jalálu-d-

dín Khalji. The latter in his turn was assassinated by his nephew 'Aláu-d-dín Muḥammad, who had little difficulty in putting an end to the reign of the boy Sultān, Ruknu-d-dín Ibrāhīm, son of Jalālu-d-dín. He showed himself a strong and unscrupulous ruler, and managed to reign for twenty years. His coins are very common.

His son Quṭbu-d-dín Mubārak was one of the most debauched monarchs who ever sat on a throne. The coins of this Sultān are of fine workmanship. Square pieces in silver, billon, and copper are met with; examples of all these are contained in this Collection. Quṭbu-d-dín was murdered by his successor in 1320 A.D., but the latter was quickly defeated by the governor of Multān, who ascended the throne as Ghiyāsu-d-dín Tughlaq Shāh. This Sultān was assassinated by his own son in 1324 A.D., and the parricide succeeded under the name of Muḥammad bin Tughlaq. The annals of his reign are rich from a numismatic point of view. Coins of many types, exhibiting a profusion of inscriptions, were issued in great numbers. This Sultān succeeded to more of India than any of his predecessors, and it was during his reign that disintegration set in.

The long and uneventful reign of Fīroz Shāh was distinguished by the number and magnificence of the public works carried out under his auspices. His coins in several varieties are very common. During his lifetime he took the unusual course of associating at various times his three sons Fath Khān, Zafar, and Muḥammad in the government. Coins bearing the joint names of Fīroz and of these three sons respectively, are extant.

Tughlaq II was the son of Fath Khan, and Abú Bakr the son of Zafar.

Mahmūd was perhaps the most inept of Fīroz Shāh's successors. The possession of the very capital itself was disputed by another grandson of Fīroz, Nugrat Shāh, and for some time both Sultāns issued coins from Dehli. This internecine strife was terminated by the advance of the celebrated Taimūr, who totally defeated the Indian army under the walls of the capital in the year A.D. 1398. The merciless sack of Dehli and massacre of its inhabitants followed. After the departure of Taimūr, the capital remained in a state of complete anarchy till with the

death of Maḥmūd in A.D. 1412, the Tughlaq dynasty came to an end.

The feeble Sayyid dynasty was set aside by Bahlol Lodí, and under his vigorous rule Dehli began to recover some of its old prestige.

The last representative of the Lodis lost his kingdom to the Mughal Bábar on the field of Pánipat in A.D. 1525, but Bábar's son, Humáyún, was defeated and driven out of India by Sher Khán, who succeeded him as Sher Sháh Súrí.

The currency reforms effected by Sher Sháh are mentioned later. This strong and able ruler was succeeded by feeble and unworthy representatives. In the year A.D. 1556 another battle at Pánipat again gave India finally to the Mughals.

In the list of kings are the names of forty Sultáns, whose reigns extend over a period of a little more than three and a half centuries.

Coins of thirty-two of these rulers are contained in the Collection.

THE COINS AND THEIR INSCRIPTIONS.

The Paṭhán Kings or Sultáns of Dehli coined in gold, silver, copper, and a mixture of silver and copper.

The Ghaznvide kings introduced into India the thin gold and silver pieces characteristic of the Muḥammadan issues current in Central Asia, but these were quickly superseded by thicker coins modelled on the native currency. The coins in general use were small, dumpy pieces of mixed metal. Of these Thomas says:—'The entire scheme of the sub-divisional currency intervening between the pure silver piece and the copper coin, proceeded upon the plan of mixing silver and copper in the definite proportions required for the several intrinsic values. These alloys were formed into coins identical in weight, shape, and device, so that buyers and sellers had in each case to determine by the eye and the hand the value of the piece tendered in payment. A state of things inconceivable to European ideas, but practically involving but little difficulty among the natives of India even if the ever-ready money-changer were not within call.' (Thomas' 'Chronicles of the Paṭhán Kings of Dehli,' p. 229.)

In very few cases did the coins bear any denomination—for an exception see Coin No. 73—and the possibilities of such a currency must have satisfied the Indian's love of bargaining. A life-long training was necessary to ascertain at a glance the intrinsic value of these pieces, as the only criteria were the feel and colour. Thomas remarks that the one grand merit of a scheme of a mixed metal coinage is that the coins are portable. On the one hand a tangible piece of money is possible for the very minute sub-divisions current in those days, in place of a star or flake of silver, which a breath of wind would blow away; and on the other, the inconvenient weight incident to the lower value of pure copper was avoided. But such a system could only be maintained if the rulers were honest, and the workmen accurate. These qualities were often absent, and interminable abuses resulted. It was left to Sher Sháh Súrî to abolish the use of these indeterminate mixtures of silver and copper, and to adopt the employment of pure metals. The improvement is due to this king, and not to the succeeding Mughal emperors.

Muhammad bin Sâm did not force an alien system of coinage on the people of India. He adopted the bull and horseman device, which had first been used by the Brahman kings of Kábul, and many of his coins are bilingual. In addition to an Arabic inscription, they bear his name or title in Nágari characters, which could be read by his new subjects—see Coins Nos. 6 and 7. A series of coins struck in gold at Kanauj has on one side the image of the Indian goddess Lakhshmi, and on the other side the name of Muhammad Sâm stamped in Nágari characters after the fashion of the preceding Indian rulers of Kanauj. One bull and horseman coin is known bearing the names of Muhammad bin Sâm and Prithví Rája. These were wise concessions on the part of the conqueror. Balban was the last king who employed the device of the horseman on his coins, but the minting of bilingual coins was not discontinued till the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. From the beginning of his reign only Arabic and Persian inscriptions were used, till Sher Sháh Súrî amongst other reforms, reintroduced the use of a translation of the monarch's name into the vernacular. See Coin No. 115.

As a general rule the coins exhibit the name of the king, the

mint, and the Hijrī date. One of the first acts of a monarch on ascending the throne was to have coins struck in his name. Sikandar, grandson of Fīroz Sháh Tughlaq, only reigned forty-five days, but coins of at least five types in billon have been found. It is said that a *bihishti* or water-carrier did some great service to Humáyún, and in return was made king for a day. Although his reign was ephemeral, coins were struck in his name on pieces of a leather water-bag.

Muḥammadan history is peculiarly susceptible to illustration and rectification from numismatic sources. I have just said that usually each coin records the name and titles of the ruler, the name of the mint, and the date of issue. The value of the evidence inscribed on these contemporary documents in metal is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muḥammadans to that department of the conventional regal functions, involved in the right to coin. ‘Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. Unquestionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not print, these stamped moneys obtruding into every Bázár constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity could have devised: readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents. . . . On the occasion of new conquests, the reigning Sultán’s titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.’ [The Chronicles of the Paṭhán Kings of Dehli (Thomas)—pages 1 and 2.]

Dehli is the commonest mint. It is denoted by various honorific titles, as :—

حضورت
دارالملک

Presence. (No. 33.)
The Seat of the Kingdom. (No. 95.)

دارالاسلام
دارالخلافة

The Seat of the faith of Islám. (No. 69.)
The Seat of the Khalifate. (No. 47).

Other mints represented in this Collection are Sultánpur (No. 57), Pass of Dáhár (No. 70), Ágra (No. 115), Gwáliar (No. 116), Shergarh (No. 118), Alwar (No. 126), Hīṣṣár (No. 132), Kálpí (No. 134), Nárnol (No. 135), Sambhal (No. 138).

Regal titles are :—

امير المومنين	Commander of the Faithful. (No. 34.)
المظفر	Conqueror. (No. 47.)
غازي	Fighter of Infidels. (No. 53.)
خليفة	Khalif. (No. 50.)
خليفة رب العالمين	Khalif of the Lord of the Two Worlds (heaven and earth). (No. 47.)
نائب امير المومنين	Viceroy. (No. 93.)
ولي	Lord. (No. 52.)
مسكندر الثاني	Second Alexander. (No. 40.)
يمين الخلافة	Right hand of the Khalifate. (No. 40.)

Shamsu-d-dín Altamsh received a diploma of investiture from the Khalif of Baghdád, which was the official hierarchical recognition of the new Indo-Muḥammadan kingdom. The names of the Abbasid Khalifs Násir and Mustansir appear on the silver currency of Altamsh. This practice of recording the name of the reigning Khalif on the Dehli coinage was discontinued by Ruknu-d-dín Ibráhím. Meanwhile the office of Khalif had been extinguished in the person of Musta'sim, who was cruelly put to death by Hulákú Khán on the capture and sack of Baghdád in the year A.H. 656. But it was revived in Egypt three years afterwards.

Quṭbu-d-dín Mubárák Sháh definitely called himself the most mighty Imám, Khalífa of the Lord of the Two Worlds—see Coin No. 47, and his capital Dár-ul-Khiláfat, ‘seat of the vicegerent of God.’ It was Muḥammad bin Tuḡhlaq who recollected that no king or prince could exercise regal power without confirmation by the *Khalífa*. “Later in his reign (741 A.H.) his religious sentiments asserted themselves more definitively, and scruples having arisen in his mind as to the imperfection of his own title to the sover-

eignty—unconfirmed as it was by sacerdotal sanction—he sought to remedy this defect by soliciting the patent of the then representative of the line of the Abassid Khalifs, whose immediate predecessors had so fallen from their ancient high estate as to accept a palace and a pension from the Sultan of Egypt. In anticipation of the receipt of such acknowledgment, Muḥammad bin Tughlaq discontinued the use of his own name on the coinage, and supplanted it by that of Al Mustakfibilah, whose designation appears on the Indian coins minted in 741, 742 and 743 A.H.; while the later periods are marked by that of his son, Al Ḥákim b'amr illah Abúal Abbás Aḥmad." (Chronicles of the Paṭhán Kings of Dehli, pp. 256 and 257.)

Names of Khalifs appearing on coins in the present Collection are:—

ABBASID KHALIFS OF BAGHDAD.

	Date of Accession.	Number of Coin.
Al Musta'sim	.. 640	22, 26, 30, 34.

ABBASID KHALIFS OF EGYPT.

Al Mustakfi I	.. 701	58.
Al Ḥákim II	.. 740	64.
Al Mu'tazid	.. 753	84.
Al Mutawakkil I	.. 763	85, 86, 89, 91, 98.
(Al Mutawakkil 'alí illah abú 'abd allah Muḥammad).		

With regard to the dates on the coins I may explain that the Hijri Era commences with the flight of the Prophet Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina, which took place on the 15th July, 622 A.D. In order to convert dates of the Hijri to the Christian Era, from Hijri deduct 3 per cent., and add 622.

B. SULTÁNS OF DEHLI.

I. MUḤAMMAD BIN SÁM.

A.H. 589-602.

A.D. 1193-1205.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	—	—	50 1.12	<p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Legends arranged in four concentric circles, and read as below.</p>	
					Design as on obverse. Outermost circle illegible. Remainder as below.

Obverse :—

- (1) هو الذى ارسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله ولو كره المشركون
- (2) لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله السلطان الاعظم
- (3) غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالفتح
- (4) محمد بن سام

Reverse :—

- (1) الناصر الدين الله السلطان المعظم معز
- (2) الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر
- (3) محمد بن سام

Translation.

Obverse.—It is he that hath sent his messenger, with guidance and the true faith, that he might exalt it above all religions, though the infidels be averse thereto. (Qurán Súrah IX, 33.) There is no god but God. Muḥammad is the prophet of God! The most mighty sovereign.—Ghiásu-d-dunyá-wa-ud-dín, abúl fath.—Muḥammad bin Sám.

Reverse.—Ul násir-ud-dín illah. The mighty sovereign Mu'izz-ud-dunyá-wa-ud-dín-abúl-muẓaffar.—Muḥammad bin Sám. [The Chronicles of the Paṭhán Kings of Dehli (Thomas)—page 13.]

'The above coin in the joint names of Ghiás-ud-dín, and Mu'izz-ud-dín, bears testimony to the associated regal powers of the two brothers. It is to be noticed, however, that the superlative *الا عظم* 'The greatest,' is applied to the one king, while *معظم* 'Great,' is all that is extended to the conqueror of India.' (*ibid.*)

No.	Mint	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5 Four coins.	—	—	60 1-1.25.	In square area :— The Kalima in two lines followed by الناصر الدين الله امير المؤمنين Bottom margin. في شهر Rest illegible.	In square area :— السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابوالمظفر محمد بن سام Right margin. السلطان

It is seen from this coin that, on the death of his brother, Mu'izz-ud-din himself adopted the superlative **الاعظم**

6	—	—	50 ·56	BILLON.	
				In circle of dots. السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام	Chauhan horseman to right. Above खी हमीर (Sri hamira).
7 Four coins.	—	—	55 ·55	Bull to left. Around. खी महमद साम	Chauhan horseman to right. To right. खी हमीर
8 Two coins.	—	—	44 ·5	COPPER.	
				Standing bull to left. Above. खीस	In rayed circle. معز

MAHMUD BIN MUHAMMAD.

9	—	—	55 ·55	BILLON.	
				السلطان الاعظم محمود بن محمد بن سام	Horseman to right. Above खी हमीर

TAJ-UD-DĪN YALDUZ.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	—	—	52 ·55	In dotted circle. السلطان المعظم ابو الفتح يلدز السلطان	Chauhan horseman to right. Traces of Srī Hamīr as above.

This design of a horseman in outline constantly recurring on the reverse side of the small mixed metal coins of the earlier Sultāns, is conventionally termed *Tughra* (تغرى). The epithet Srī Hamīra probably refers to the title of Amīr—see Thomas, p. 50.

IV. SHAMSU-D-DĪN ALTAMSH.

A.H. 607–633.

A.D. 1210–1235.

				BILLON.	
11 Two coins.	—	—	55 ·55	شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر التمش السلطان	Horseman to r. and over it खी हमीर
12 Two coins.	—	—	48 ·6	شمس الدنيا والدين التمش السلطان	Do.
13	—	—	54 ·6	السلطان المعظم التمش السلطان	Do
				COPPER.	
14	—	—	17·8 ·5	التمش	السلطان

(ANONYMOUS; PROBABLY COINS OF ALTAMSH.)

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15 Two coins.	Dehli.	—	64 ·7	ضرب بمحضرت دهلي السلطان	عدل سلطان المعظم عدل
16 Two coins.	—	—	11 ·4		

V. RUKNU-D-DIN FIROZ.

A.H. 633-634.

A.D. 1235-1236.

				BILLON.	
17	—	—	50 ·5	السلطان الاعظم ركن الدنيا و الدين فيروز شاه	Horseman to r.

VI. RAZIYA BEGAM.

A.H. 634-637.

A.D. 1236-1239.

				COPPER.	
18	—	—	44 ·55	In rayed circle. رضيه	Bull to left, seated, and over it खी समन्तदेव

VII. MUIZZU-D-DIN BAHRAM SHAH.

A.H. 637-639.

A.D. 1239-1241.

				BILLON.	
19	—	—	51 ·55	Bull, seated to l. and over it. सुरिताण खी मुअज दीण	Horseman to r., and over it traces of letters.

VIII. 'ALAU-D-DIN MAS'AUD SHAH.

A.H. 639-644.

A.D. 1241-1246.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BILLON.					
20	—	1300 Sam- bat = 1243 A.D.	49 ·5	Bull to l., legend cut, on jhúl l., on rump 300.	Horseman to r.
21	—	—	50 ·5	السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين	Horseman to r. over which, مسعود شاه

IX. NAŠIRU-D-DIN MAHMUD SHAH.

A.H. 644-664.

A.D. 1246-1265.

SILVER.					
22	Dehli	—	160 1	Area enclosed in double square within circle—three dots in each side segment and a loop in the top and bottom. فى عهد الامام الستاسم امير المومنين Margin illegible.	Area enclosed as on obverse السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود بن السلطان Margin illegible.
23	Dehli	—	150 ·9	As on 22 but finer lettering.	As on 22.
BILLON.					
24	—	—	50 ·5	In area :— السلطان الا عظم ناصر الد نيا والدين	Horseman, above which, محمود

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COPPER.					
25	Dehli.	—	12 ·4	ناصر عدل	حضرت دهلی

X. GHIYASU-D-DIN BALBAN.

A.H. 664-686.

A.D. 1265-1287.

SILVER.					
26 Two coins.	Dehli	—	164 1·18	In square inscribed in a circle:— السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابوالعزف بلبن السلطان In margin only name of mint legible.	In double square in- scribed in a circle:— الا مام المستعصم امير المومنين Name of mint leg- ible in margin.
BILLON.					
27 Four coins.	—	—	50 ·6	السلطان الا عظم غياث الد نيا والدين	In a circle:— بلبن In margin:— सुलतान गयासुद्दीन
COPPER.					
28 Three coins.	—	—	64 ·7	In a circle:— السلطان الاعظم عدل غياثی	In a circle:— غياث الدنيا والدين بعضرت دهلی
29 Two coins.	Dehli	—	24 ·5		

XI. MU'IZZU-D-DIN KAIQUBAD.

A.H. 686-689.

A.D. 1287-1290.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.					
30	Dehli.	686	166 1·1	In double square in circle :— الإمام المستعصم أمير المؤمنين Margin. ضرب هذه الفضة بمحضر دهلئ فى سنة ست وثمانين وستمائة	In area as on ob- verse :— السلطان الأعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابوالمظفر كيقباد السلطان Margin illegible.
BILLON.					
31	—	—	51 ·7	السلطان الا عظم معز الدنيا و الدين	كيقباد खी सुलत सु... जई
COPPER.					
32 Two coins.	—	—	56 ·6	السلطان الاعظم	معز الدنيا والدين
33 Two coins.	Dehli	—	28 ·5	عدل معزى	بمحضر دهلئ

XIII. JALALU-D-DIN FIROZ SHAH.

A.H. 689-695.

A.D. 1290-1295.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.					
34	Dehli	—	165 1.15	In double square within circle:— الاسام المستعصم امير المومنين Name of mint legible in margin.	In area as on obverse:— السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا و الدين ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه السلطان No margin.
35	—	—	166 1.0	As on 34.	As on 34.
BILLON.					
36	—	—	51 .65	السلطان الا عظم جلال الد نبا و الدين	In a square:— فيروز شاه In margin. खी सुलतां जलालुद्दी
COPPER.					
37	—	—	51 .65	السلطان الاعظم	جلال الد نبا و الدين
38	Dehli	—	33 .5	عدل شاه فيروز	بعضرت دهلى

XIV. RUKNU-D-DIN IBRAHIM.

A.H. 695.

A.D. 1295.

39	—	—	50 .65	السلطان الا عظم ركن الد نبا و الدين	ابراهيم شاه بن فيروز شاه
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XV. 'ALAU-D-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH.

A.H. 695-715.

A.D. 1295-1315.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.					
40	Dehli	—	168 1·2	In double square with- in circle:— السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين ابولمظفر محمد شاه السلطان	Area in circle:— مسکندر الدانی یمین الخلافة ناصر امیر المومنین Name of mint leg- ible in margin.
41	—	705	160 1·1	As on 40.	As on 40.
42	—	705	160 1	As on 40.	As on 40.
BILLON.					
43 Two coins.	—	713	55 ·65	السلطان الا عظم علا الد نیا و الدين	ابولمظفر محمد شاه السلطان ۷۱۳
44 Two coins.	—	—	55 ·6	As on 43.	In a circle:— شاه محمد In margin:— سید سلطان ابراہیم
COPPER.					
45 Four coins.	—	—	52 ·6	علا الد نیا و الدين	السلطان الاعظم
46	Dehli (Hazrat).	—	28 ·4	عدل محمد شاه	بعضرت دهلی

XVII. QUTBU-D-DIN MUBÁRAK SHÁH.

A.H. 716-720.

A.D. 1316-1320.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.					
47 Square	Hazrat Dár ul <u>Khiláfat</u> . (Dehli.)	720	168 ·9	<p>الامام الاعظم خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر مباركشاه</p> <p>‘The most great Imam; the Khalif of the Lord of the Worlds; the victorious Qutb ud Din Mubarak Shah.’</p>	<p>Within square:— السلطان ابن السلطان الوثائق بالله امير المؤمنين</p> <p>Margin:— ضربت هذا السكة بعضرت دار الخلافة فى سنة عشرين و سبعماية</p> <p>‘Sultan, son of the Sultan; trusting in God; Commander of the Faithful.’</p> <p><i>Margin.</i></p> <p>‘This coin was struck at Hazrat Dar ul <u>Khiláfat</u> in the year seven-hundred and twenty.’</p>
BILLON.					
48 Two coins	—	—	51 ·7	<p>خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا والدين</p>	<p>ابوالمظفر مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان الوثائق بالله</p>
49	—	716	52 ·7	<p>السلطان الا عظم قطب الد نيا والدين</p>	<p>مباركشاه السلطان بن السلطان ٧١٦</p>

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
50 Two coins. Square.	—	719 & 720	53 ·6	In margins :— خليفة الله ابوامظفر In square area :— قطب الدنيا والدين الإمام الا عظم قطب الد نيا والدين	مباركشاه السلطان ابن السلطان ٧١٩ خليفة الله مباركشاه السلطان بن السلطان ٧٢٠
51 Square.	—	720	55 ·55		

XVIII. NAŞIRU-D-DIN KHUSRU SHAH.

A.H. 720.

A.D. 1320.

52 Two coins.	—	720	55 ·6	BILLON.	
				السلطان الا عظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ٧٢٠	In circle :— شاه خسرو In margin :— السلطان ولي امير المومنين

XIX. GHIYAŞU-D-DIN TUGHLAQ SHAH.

A.H. 720-725.

A.D. 1320-1324.

53	Dehli	724	168 ·1	SILVER.	
				In double square :— السلطان الغازي غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر	In circle :— تغلق شاه السلطان ناصر امير المومنين Margin :— ضرب هذا السكة بعضرت دهللى فى سنة اربع وعشرين و سبعماية

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BILLON.					
54 Three coins.	—	721 & 724	56 ·6	السلطان الغازي غياث الدين والدين	ابوالمظفر تغلق شاه السلطان ۷۲۱
55	—	721	54 ·6	السلطان الغازي غياث الدين والدين ۷۲۱	In circle :— شاه تغلق In margin :— سُورِ سُلْتَانِ گَیا مُدَدِی

XX. MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ.

A.H. 725-752..

A.D. 1324-1351.

GOLD.					
56	Dehli	727	198 ·7	In circle the Kalima. Margin :— هذا الدينار بعشرة دهلي في سنة سبع و عشرين وسبعماية 'This dīnār was struck at Hazrat Dehli in the year seven-hundred and twenty-seven.'	In double circle :— ضرب في زمن العبد الواجي رحمت الله محمد بن تغلق 'Struck in the time of the slave beseech- ing the compassion of God, Muḥammad bin Tughlaq.'
57	Sultānpur (Warangol.)	—	198 ·8	اشهد ان لا اله الا الله و أشهد ان محمد عبده ورسوله 'I testify that there is no god but God, and I testify that Muḥammad is his servant and apostle.'	In circle :— الواثق بنائيد الرحمن محمد شاه السلطان Margin :— لطانپور سنة 'Trusting in the support of the Com- passionate, Muḥam- mad Shāh, Sultān.'

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
58	Dehli	743	168 ·8	Struck in the name of the <u>Khalifa</u> Al Mustakfi.	
				ضرب هذا الدينار	فى زمان الامام
				الخليفة فى الدهلى	المستكفى بالله امير
				فى شهر سنة ثلاث واربعين وسبعماية	المومنين ابو الربيع سليمان خلد الله خلافة

Al Mustakfi Billah, Abú al rabí'a Sulaimán, was Khalif of Egypt from A.H. 701 to 740.

BILLON.					
59 Three coins.	—	725	55 ·55	In circle :—	In circle :—
				المجاهد فى سبيل الله 'The warrior in the cause of God.'	محمد بن تغلق شاه ع ٧٢ 'Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah.'
60 Two coins.	—	726	53 ·55	In circle :—	In circle :—
				السلطان العادل	محمد بن تغلق شاه
61 Two coins.	—	733	56 ·55	In circle :—	In circle :—
				الملى والعظمة الله 'Dominion and great- ness are of God.'	عبد الراجى محمد تغلق ٧٣٣ 'The hopeful slave Muhammad Tughlaq.'

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
62 Four coins.	—	734, 737	54 ·6	الراجى رحمة الله الكريم 'Hoping in the mercy of God the bountiful.'	محمد بن تغلق سنة اربع وثلاثين وسبعماية 'Muhammad bin Tughlaq.'
Struck in the name of the Khalifa Al Mustakfi.					
63	—	—	140	الامام الاعظم خليفة الله فى العالمين	In circle:— المستكفى بالله المومنين امير Margin illegible.
Struck in the name of the Khalifa Al Hákim II.					
64 Three coins.	—	—	139 ·65	Within quatrefoil:— الله الحاكم ناصر	Within quatre- foil. احمد العباس ابو
65	—	—	55 ·5	As on 64.	As on 64.
66	—	751	56 ·55	الحاكم ناصر الله ع ٧	ابو العباس احمد
COPPER.					
67	—	—	50 ·55	In double circle:— محمد بن تغلق 'Muhammad bin Tughlaq.'	In double circle:— حسبى ربى 'The Lord suffi- ceth.'

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Forced Currency.					
68 Two coins.	Dehli	732	140 ·75	من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمان Margin:— در تختگاه دهلی سال بر هفتصد سی دو	مهر شد تذک رائج در روزگاه بنده امیدوار محمد تغلق
69	Darul Islām.	731	138 ·7	As on 68 but mint in margin دارالاسلام	As on 68.
70	Pass of Dāhār.	731	133 ·7	As on 68 but mint in margin دره دامار	As on 68.
71	—	730	109 ·7	من اطاع السلطان محمد ۷۳۰ 'He who obeys the Sultān.'	فقد اطاع الرحمان تغلق 'Truly he obeys God.'
72	—	730	110 ·7	اطيعوا الله و اطيعوا الرسول و اولى الامر منكم محمد ۷۳۰ 'Obey God, and obey the Prophet, and those in authority among you.'	لايولا السلطان كل اناس بعضهم بعضا تغلق 'Sovereignty is not conferred upon every man, but some are placed over others.'
73	—	—	54 ·47	In double circle:— محمد تغلق	In double circle:— عدل هشت کا نی

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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A piece of eight *kānis*.

74	Dehli	732	80 ·6	In double circle:— بعضرت دهلی فی سنۃ التین و التین و سبعایہ ‘At Hazrat Dehli in the year seven-hundred and thirty-two.’	In double circle:— ضرب الدرهم الشرعی فی زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق ‘A lawful dirham struck in the time of the slave Muhammad bin Tughlaq.’
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XXI. FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ.

A.H. 752-790.

A.D. 1351-1388.

				BILLON.	
75	Hazrat Dehli.	780	140 ·75	فیروز شاہ سلطانی ضربت بعضرت دہلی	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافتہ ۷۸۰
76 Two coins.	Hazrat Dehli.	788	135 ·7	As on 75.	الخليفة ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافتہ ۷۸۸
77 Two coins.	—	—	53 ·5	فیروز شاہ سلطانی خلد مملکتہ	الخليفة ابو الفتح خلد خلافتہ
78	Hazrat Dehli.	—	52 ·6	As on 75.	As on 75.
				COPPER.	
79 Four coins.	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	—	64 ·5	فیروز شاہ سلطانی	دارالملک دہلی

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
80	„	—	60 ·5	As on 79 but within double circle.	As on 79 but with- in double circle.
81	—	—	58 ·5	احمد العباس ابو	فیروز شاہ سلطانی
82	Dehli (Hazrat).	—	53 ·5	سلطانی فیروز	دهلی بعضرت
83	Do.	—	33 ·4	فیروز سلطانی	حضرت دهلی

FYROZ SHAH WITH FATH KHAN.

84 Two coins.	—	—	134 ·7	BILLON.	
				شاہ فتحخان فیروز جل اللہ ظلالہ جلالہ	فی زمن الامام امیر المومنین ابی الفتح المعتضد باللہ خلدت خلافتہ
85	—	—	130 ·7	As above.	As above but ابی عبد اللہ in place of ابی الفتح

FYROZ SHAH WITH ZAFAR.

86	—	—	52 ·5	COPPER.	
				فیروز شاہ ظفر سلطانی	الخليفة ابو عبد اللہ خلدت خلافتہ

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
87 Two coins.	Dehlí (Ḥaẓrat).	791	135 ·7	BILLON.	
				فیروز شاہ ظفر سلطانی ضربت بحضرت دہلی	الخليفة ابي عبدالله خلعت خلافتہ ۷۹۱

XXII. TUGHLAQ SHAH II.

A.H. 790-791.

A.D. 1388.

88	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	—	63 ·5	COPPER.	
				تغلق شاہ سلطان	دارالملک دہلی

XXIII. ABU BAKR SHAH.

A.H. 791-792.

A.D. 1388-1389.

89	—	792	140 ·65	BILLON.	
				ابوبکر شاہ بن فیروز شاہ ظفر سلطانی	الخليفة ابو عبدالله خلعت خلافتہ ۷۹۲
90	—	—	54 ·5	COPPER.	
				ابوبکر شاہ ظفر سلطان	الخليفة ابو عبدالله خلعت خلافتہ

XXIV. MUHAMMAD TUGHLAQ II.

A.H. 792-795.

A.D. 1389-1392.

91	—	794	140 ·7	BILLON.	
				سلطانی فیروز شاہ محمد شاہ	الخليفة ابو عبدالله خلعت خلافتہ ۷۹۴

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
92	—	—	54 ·5	As on 91.	As on 91.
COPPER.					
93	Dehlí (Ḥaẓrat).	—	136 ·7	In circle :— شاه محمد Margin illegible.	المومنين نائب امير
94	—	793	53 ·5	As on 93 but no margin.	As on 93.
95	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	794	71 ·55	سلطان محمد شاه	دارالملک دهلی ۷۹۴
96	Dehlí (Ḥaẓrat).	—	42 ·5	شاه محمد	بعضرت دهلی

XXV. SIKANDAR SHAH.

A.H. 795.

A.D. 1392.

COPPER.					
97	Dehlí (Dār ul Mulk).	795	70 ·5	سلطان سیکندر شاه	دارالملک دهلی ۷۹۵

XXVI. MAHMUD TUGHLAQ.

A.H. 795-815.

A.D. 1392-1412.

BILLON.					
98	—	795	138 ·75	سلطان محمد شاه محمد شاه	As on 91 but date ۷۹۵

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COPPER.					
99	—	—	138 ·7	In a circle— شاه محمود	As on 93 but no date.
100 Two coins.	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	801	66 ·55	Margin illegible. سلطان محمود شاه	دارالملک دهلی ۸۰۱

XXVII. NUŞRAT SHAH.

A.H. 797-802.

A.D. 1395-1399.

COPPER.					
101	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	—	70 ·55	شاه نصرت سلطان	As on 100 but no date.

XXX. MUBĀRAK SHAH.

A.H. 824-837.

A.D. 1421-1433.

COPPER.					
102 Two coins.	Dehli (Ḥazrat).	—	165 ·8	In a circle— شاه مبارک	As on 99 but no date.
103	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	832	81 ·6	Margin incomplete. مبارک شاه سلطان	As on 100 but date ۸۳۲

XXXI. MUHAMMAD BIN FARID.

A.H. 837-849.

A.D. 1433-1445.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
104 Three coins.	Dehlí (Dār ul Mulk).	842	78 ·6	COPPER.	
				محمد شاه سلطان	As on 103 but date ٨٤٢

XXXII. 'ALAM SHAH.

A.H. 849-855.

A.D. 1445-1451.

105	Dehlí (Dār ul Mulk).	—	73 ·6	COPPER.	
				عالمشاه سلطان	As on 104 but no date.

XXXIII. BAHLOL LODI.

A.H. 855-894.

A.D. 1451-1488.

106	Dehlí (Ḥaḡrat).	893	144 ·6	BILLON.	
				المشوكلى على الرحمن بهلول شاه سلطان بخصرت دهلى	فى زمن المومنين امير خلدت خلافته ٨٩٣
107	,,	—	53 ·55	BILLON.	
				بهلول شاه سلطان بخصرت دهلى	الخليفة المومنين امير خلدت خلافته
108	,,	868	134 ·7	COPPER.	
				In a circle— بهلول شاه Margin illegible.	As on 93.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
109 Two coins.	Dehli (Dār ul Mulk).	868	77 ·6	بہلول شاہ سلطان	As on 101.
110	Dehli (Hazrat).	—	37 ·4	As on 109.	حضرت دہلی

XXXIV. SIKANDAR LODI.

A.H. 894-923.

A.D. 1488-1517.

BILLON.					
111 Four coins.	—	Dates. 913, 914, 915, 916	142 ·65	المستوکل علی الرحمن سکندر شاہ بہلول شاہ سلطان	As on 106.
112 Four coins.	—	Dates. 917, 918, 919, 920.	142 ·65	As on 111.	As on 111.
113 Two coins.	—	—	33 ·42	Fragments of above.	Fragments of above, no dates.

XXXV. IBRAHIM LODI.

A.H. 923-937.

A.D. 1517-1530.

BILLON.					
114 Four coins.	—	—	42 ·45	Portions of المستوکل علی الرحمن ابراہیم شاہ سکندر شاہ سلطان	Portions of inscrip- tion on 106.

XXXVI. SHER SHAH SURI.

A.H. 946-952.

A.D. 1540-1545.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.					
115	Agra.	946	179 1.2	In square Kalima. In margins names of the four Imams with their attributes.	In square— ۹۴۶ سلطان شیر شاه خدا الله ملکہ خو سیر ساہ Bottom margin ضرب. اگڑہ
116	Gwáliar.	951	173 1.1	As on 115.	As on 115 but date sideways to left of area, and bottom margin ضرب گوالیر
117	„	952	174 1.1	As on 116.	As on 116 but date ۹۴۲
118	Shergarh.	951	170 1.	In double square Ka- lima. Rest as on 115.	In double square— شاه سلطان شیر خدا الله ملکہ Margins— Left خو سیر ساہی Top فرید الدنیا و Right الدین ابوالمظفر Bottom ضرب شیر گڑہ

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
119	—	946	174 1.	Kalima in square. Below Kalima السلطان العادل Names of four Imams in margins.	In square— شاه شير السلطان خالد الله ملكه ٩٤٦ خى سىر ساھى Margins— Top ابوالمظفر Right فريد Bottom الدين Left و الدنيا
120	—	—	174 1.3	In circle Kalima. Margin illegible.	In circle— شاه سلطان شير خالد الله ملكه و سلطنة Margin illegible.
121	—	949	173 1.	In circle the Kalima. Margin— ابابكر عمر عثمان على السلطان العادل	In circle— شاه سلطان شير خالد الله ملكه Margin :— فريد الدنيا و الدين ٩٤٩ خى سىر ساھى ابوالمظفر

No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COPPER.				
Average weight 315; average size .9.				
122	Agra.	950	In looped square في عهد الامير الحامى ٩٥٠ Margins illegible.	In looped square سلطان شاه شير ضرب الكوة Margins illegible.
123	„	951	„	„ ملكه Top margin
124	„	951	„ Margins— Left العادل Bottom السلطان Right الديان	„
125	„	—	„	Bottom margin ابو المظفر
126	Alwar.	950	As on 124. Margins— Bottom السلطان Left العادل	As on 124, but mint العر Margins— Bottom ابو المظفر Right و سلطانه
127	„	951	As on 126. Margins similar.	As on 126. Top margin ملكه
128	„	952	As on 126. Margins illegible.	As on 126. Margins illegible.
129	„	—	Illegible.	As on 128.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
130	Gwáliar.	951	As on 124. Margins— Bottom السلطان Right الديان	As on 124, but mint گوالير Margins illegible.
131	„	—	As on 130.	As on 130.
132	Hissár.	—	As on 124, but no date, and swástika over ح of حامى Margins illegible.	As on 124, but mint حصار Margins illegible.
133 Two coins.	„	—	As on 132, but star over ح of حامى	As on 132.
134	Kálpí.	—	As on 132, but no swástika.	As on 132, but mint كالپى
135	Nárnol.	952	As on 133. Margins— Top العادل Bottom الدين Left الديان Right ٩٤٢	As on 132, but mint نارنول Margins— Bottom خلد الله Right وسلطنه
136	„	—	As on 135. Margins similar but date illegible.	As on 135. Margins— Top ابوالمظفر
137	„	—	As on 136.	As on 136.
138	Sambhal.	951	As on 124. Margins illegible.	As on 124, but mint سنبھل Margins illegible.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
139	Shergarh 'urf Dehli.	951	As on 124.	As on 124 but شیر ضرب گڑھ Margins— Right خلد الله
140	„	950	As on 139. Right margin العادل	As on 139. Top margin ابوالمظفر
			Without mint name.	
141	—	951	في عهد الامير الحام الدين الديان ٩٥١	ابوالمظفر شاه شیر السلطان خلد الله ملكه
142 Two coins.	—	—	As on 141.	As on 141.
143	—	—	As on 142.	ابوالمظفر شیر شاه سلطان الله ملكه خلد
144	—	—	In looped square. في عهد الامير الحام Top margin العادل	In looped square. سلطان شیر شاه خلد الله Margins illegible.

XXXVII. ISLAM SHAH SURI.

A.H. 952-960.

A.D. 1545-1552.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.					
145	—	957	176 1.25	In square the Kalima. Names of four Imams with their attributes in margins.	In square :— اسلام شاه ابن شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ٩٥٧ Below :— खीइसलामसाहि Margins :— Right جلال الدنيا Bottom والدين ابرالمظفر Left السلطان العادل Top ٩٧٧
146	—	959	176 1.25	As on 145.	As on 145 but date ٩٥٩
147	Illegible	960	176 1.	As on 145. Star in area.	In square :— شاه بن م سلطان شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه م खीइसलामसाहि Margins illegible.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
148	—	—	170 1.	As on 147.	As on 147 but in second line of area. شیر سلطان شاه
149	Illegible	954	175 1.	As on 145 but in left corner ٩٤٣	In square:— شاه سلطان اسلام شیر شاه خدا الله ملکہ غریہ سلام شاہ Margins illegible.

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COPPER.			
Average size .9; average weight 318. Without mint name.			
150	955	في عهد امير العام جلال الدين الديان سنه ٩٤٤	ابو المظفر بن اسلام شاه شیر شاه سلطان خدا الله ملکہ
151	956	As on 150 but الدين الديان ٩٤٦	As on 150.
152	960	As on 151 but date 960.	As on 151.
153	—	As on 151.	As on 151.

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
154	955	As on 150.	<p>ابو المظفر شاه اسلام سلطان بن شير شاه خلد الله ملكه</p>
155	—	As on 150.	<p>..... اسلام شاه سلطان شاه شير</p>
156	—	As on 150.	<p>..... سلطان بن شير خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه</p>

XXXVIII. MUHAMMAD 'ADIL SURI.

A.H. 960-964.

A.D. 1552-1556.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Weight and size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
157	—	—	173 1.	As on 145.	<p>SILVER. In square :— سلطان محمد عادل خلد الله ملكه وسلطانة اعلى امرة सुलतानमहमद Margins. Top مبارز الدنيا والدين Left ابو المظفر</p>

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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COPPER.

Average weight 314; average size .85.

158	960	<p>في عهد <u>الإمير العام</u> ٩٦٠ الدين الدين</p>	<p>أبو المجدد سلطان محمد شاه خلد الله ملكه</p>
159	961	As on 158 but date ٩٦١	As on 158.
160	962	As on 158 but date ٩٦٢	As on 158.

C. THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF
INDIA.

C. THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Bábar	932	1525
II. Humáyún	937-946	1530-39
Humáyún restored	962	1555
III. Akbar	963	1556
IV. Jahángír	1014	1605
Dáwar Bakhsh	1037	1627-28
V. Sháh Jahán	1037	1628
Shujá'	1068	1658
Murád Bakhsh	1068	1658
VI. Aurangzeb, 'Alamgír I	1068	1658
A'zam Sháh	1118	1707
Kám Bakhsh	1119	1708
VII. Sháh 'Álam, Bahádur I	1119	1707
VIII. Jahándár Sháh	1124	1712
IX. Farrukh Siyar	1124	1713
X. Rafí'u-d-darját	1131	1719
XI. Rafí'u-d-daula. (Sháh Jahán II)	1131	1719
XII. Muḥammad Sháh	1131	1719
Nekosiyar	1131	1719
Muḥammad Ibráhím	1132	1720
XIII. Aḥmad Sháh	1161	1748
XIV. 'Alamgír II	1167	1754
Sháh Jahán III	1173-74	1759-60
XV. Sháh 'Álam II	1173	1759
Bedár Bakht	1202-03	1788
XVI. Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII. Bahádur Sháh II	1253	1837
Deposed	1858	

INTRODUCTION.

The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The introduction of the use of unalloyed metals was due to Sher Sháh Súrí—see the Note on the Coins of the Pathán Kings.

Bábar had been a ruler for many years before he defeated Ibráhím Lodi on the field of Pánípat, and had issued coins in various parts of Túrkestán. These were thin silver pieces which followed the fashion of the coins of the descendants of Taimúr. They are rare. In copper Bábar appears to have struck at only one mint—Agra.

Humáyún, succeeding his father Bábar, coined after the same style—see coin No. 161.

Akbar appears to have modelled his coinage on that of Sher Sháh, and like that monarch, he issued a great number of large and thick copper coins known as *dáms*, from many mints—for examples see coins Nos. 203 to 212. For the first thirty years of Akbar's life, his coinage shows but little change. The silver coins exhibit the Kalima, together with the names of the four Imáms, 'Alí, 'Umr, 'Uṣmán, and Abú Bakr, and their titles or qualities. These were the four orthodox Khalifs, and immediate successors of the Prophet. The titles vary slightly but are usually:—

ابوبكر صديق

Abú Bakr, the faithful witness.

عمر فاروق

'Umr, the timid.

عثمان ابو نورين

'Uṣmán, the father of two lights.

علي مرتضى

'Alí, the chosen.

See coins Nos. 170 and 226. Akbar continued the use of square rupees and mohurs (Nos. 181 to 190), probably in imitation of the coinage of Málwa. Square coins of the Súrís in gold and silver are known.

In the thirtieth year of Akbar's reign a change, which had been long foreshadowed, showed itself in Akbar and on his currency. He began to date his coins from the first year of his reign, which he called the Iláhi or Divine year 1. The word is written الهی. The inference was that Akbar's person was also divine, and he invented a new creed which henceforth appeared on his coins. It was a short one الله اكبر جل جلاله (Alláhú Akbar Jal Jalálahú). The translation is 'God is most great, let His brightness shine forth,' but the same words slightly rearranged can mean 'Akbar is God, let His brightness shine forth.' The names of the months and days of the Iláhi Era are the same as the old Persian ones. The era was used by Akbar, Jahángír, and Sháh Jahán, often together with the Hijrí date. See coins Nos. 188, 214, and 236.

Jahángír struck round and square coins in gold and silver. His copper coins are rare. The bázárs were still encumbered with the enormous copper issues of Sher Sháh and Akbar. In fact the copper coins of the Mughal Emperors between Aurangzeb and Sháh 'Álam II are rare, and in some cases are as yet unknown. The chief feature of Jahángír's coinage is the Persian couplet inscriptions they bear. Characteristic examples are extant on coins Nos. 217, 220 and 223. He had the name of Núr Jahán, a favourite and beautiful consort, put on some of his coins—see coin No. 224. The most striking series of the coins of Jahángír are his zodiacal mohurs and rupees. These exhibit a sign of the zodiac on one side, and on the other a Persian inscription. Most of them were struck at Ágra and 'Aḥmadábád. Owing to their beauty and scarcity, they are much in demand by collectors, and visitors to India. The demand has been met to a certain extent by forgery, and these coins should only be purchased from trustworthy sources, and with sufficient precaution. Intending buyers should especially beware of complete sets, and half rupees.

Dáwar Bakhsh was a stop gap who only ruled for three months.

The main interest of Sháh Jahán's coins arises from the names of the mints they bear.

Aurangzeb, the son of Sháh Jahán, was a bigoted Muḥam-madan, and forbade the use of the Kalima on his coins, saying

that so holy a thing should not be bandied about in the hands of the infidel. The Kalima is the Muḥammadan profession of faith:—

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

There is no god but God ;

Muḥammad is the Prophet of God.

He invented a couplet of his own—see coin No. 256—, and adhered to it all through his long reign. At the same time he adopted a formula for the reverse side of the coin, which was almost invariably used by all his successors. This was:—

سنة جلوس ميمنت مانوس

‘ In the year of his reign associated with prosperity.’

The coins of Aurangzeb’s revolted brothers Sháh Shujá’, and Murád Bakhsh, and sons A’zam Sháh, and Kám Bakhsh, are all rare.

The reign of Aurangzeb marks the commencement of a steady decadence in the Mughal Empire, which is reflected in the currency of the succeeding Emperors.

Sháh ‘Álam Bahádur Sháh I reigned only five years, Jahán-dár Sháh part of one, Farrukh Siyar less than eight. In the same year that Farrukh Siyar died, three kings ascended the throne, Rafi ‘ud Daraját, Rafi ‘ud Daula and Muḥammad Sháh. The reigns of the first two cover only a few months. About the same time Muḥammad Nekosiyar, and Muḥammad Ibráhím raised rebellions, but their revolts were quickly ended. The coins of Muḥammad Ibráhím are rare. It is not certain whether Muḥammad Nekosiyar coined in his own name, or not.

It was in the time of Muḥammad Sháh that Nádir Sháh, the Persian, invaded India, and sacked Dehli. See Coin No. 371.

Aḥmad Shah, called Bahádur on his coins, and his successor ‘Álamgír II, each reigned for about six years. At this period the country was overrun by Aḥmad Sháh Durrání, the successor of Nádir. For coins of this invader struck at Dehli, see Nos. 381—2.

On the death of ‘Álamgír II followed the usual disputed

succession, and the ephemeral reign of one of the disputants Shah Jahán III. His coins are necessarily rare. Sháh 'Álam reigned in Dehli nearly 49 years, but his power was very limited. The East India Company struck millions of rupees in his name.

Bedár Bakht was the figurehead of a conspiracy in A.H. 1202-03.

Akbar II had for his empire the Fort of Dehli, nevertheless he issued coins, and many coins were struck in his name by the rulers of Native States.

The last of the house of Bábar who sat on the throne of Dehli was Bahádur Shah II. He coined a few rupees in Dehli Fort, and these coins are very rare.

Of the seventeen regular rulers known as the Mughal Emperors, the issues of fifteen are represented in this Collection.

The Coins and their Inscriptions.

The *nişár* was made for the purpose of distribution on the occasions of great festivals. It is usually somewhat thinner than the coins of currency, and is marked with the word *نیشار*. Examples are coins Nos. 252 to 254, and 296.

It was the rule for each succeeding Mughal Emperor to adopt his own Persian couplet for inscription on the currency. The Catalogue shows this sufficiently.

A Mughal coin exhibits the name of the king, the mint, and the year, both Hijri and regnal. In cases where the Iláhi Era is used, the name of the month is generally given.

The name of the capital is the mint which most commonly recurs. It is known as Dehli till the time of Sháh Jahán, who was the founder of the modern city. He renamed it Sháhjahánábád, and the title Dár ul *Khiláfat* or Seat of the Khalifate is prefixed to the name. Other mints represented in this Collection were also given titles.

These were :—

Dár uz *Zafr* (Bijápur). Seat of Victory. (No. 277).

Dár ul Amán (Agra). Gate of Safety. (No. 162.)

Dár uz *Zarb Mutabarrak Khitta* (Jaunpúr). Mint of the blessed District. (No. 165.)

Dár us Salṭanat (Láhor). Seat of the Sultanate. (No. 286.)

Mustaqir ul Khiláfat (Akbarábád). Resting place of the Head of the Religion. (No. 285.)

Mustaqir ul Mulk (Akbarábád). Resting-place of the Kingdom. (No. 315.)

Dar us Sarúr (Burhánpúr). Seat of Pleasure. (No. 325.)

Before its name was changed to Sháhjahánábád, the capital was sometimes, as in pre-Mughal days, known as Ḥazrat (Presence) and Dár ul Mulk (Capital)—see coin No. 164. From the reign of Sháh Jahán onwards, Agra is invariably denoted on the coins as Akbarábád, that is, the city founded by Akbar.

The Collection contains coins issued from forty-nine different mints.

C. THE MUGHAL EMPERORS.

II. HUMAYUN.

937-46 and 962-63 A.H.; 1530-40 and 1554-55 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
161 Three coins.	Kábul	—	—	SILVER. Weight 72; size 1.	
				In mihrábí area with projections. محمد همايون بادشاه غازي To right المكرم Below تعالی ملکہ و سلطنتہ ضرب کابل	In curved penta- gon Kalima with this addition. اللہ یرزق من یشاء بغیر حساب 'God provides for whom he pleases without count.' On four sides names of the four imáms with attributes.
				COPPER. Average weight 136; average size .6.	
162	Dár ul Amán Agra.	942	—	دار الامان ضرب آگرہ	Arabesque. فی ۹۴۲ تاریخ سنہ
163	(different type).	942	—	الامان آگرہ ضرب دار	تاریخ سنہ فی ۹۴۲

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
164	Hazrat Dár ul Mulk, Dehli.	941	—	حضرت دہلی دارالملک ضرب	فی تاریخ ۹۴۱ سنة
165	Jaunpúr	939	—	بدار الضرب متبری جونپور خطہ	Arabesque. ۹۳۹ فی التاريخ سنة
166	Dár ul Khiláfat, Agra.	—	—	دارالخلا فۃ ضرب آگرہ	Arabesque. فی تاریخ

III. AKBAR.

963-1014 A.H.; 1556-1605 A.D.

Average weight 167; average size .8.

No.	Mint.	Hijri.	Regnal.	GOLD.	
				Obverse.	Reverse.
167	Jaunpúr	977	—	<p>السلطان الاعظم خلد ...</p> <p>بادشاہ غازی</p> <p>۹۷۷</p> <p>جلال الدین محمد اکبر</p> <p>تعا ملکہ و سلطانیہ</p> <p>ضرب جونپور</p>	The Kalima in a pentagon with three curves in each side. Margins cut.
168	Láhor	979	—	As on 167, but mint لاہور	As on 167.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
169	Lahor.	976	—	As on 168.	As on 168.
170	Dār ul Khilāfat, Agra.	982	—	Above خالد الله ملكه Below ضرب دارالخلافة آگره Between بادشاه غازى محمد اكبر جلال الدين	Kalima in double square with dots between. In margins names of four imāms with attributes. Date in left corner ٩٨٢
171	"	977	—	As on 170, but above:— خالد الله تعالى	As on 170, but Kalima in ornamented area.
172	"	981	—	As on 170.	As on 171.
173	"	977	—	As on 171.	As on 171.
174	—	981	—	As on 170.	As on 170.
175	—	980	—	As on 171.	As on 171.
176	Aḥmadā- bād.	981	—	As on 170, but mint احمد آباد	As on 170, but Kalima in simple square with knots at corners.
SILVER.					
Average weight 176: average size 1.					
177	—	966	—	In square اكبر بادشاه غازى محمد جلال الدين Margins illegible but date ٩٦٦	In square Kalima. Margins illegible.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
178	—	968	—	In square اکبر بادشاه محمد غازی جلال الدین Margins cut.	In square Kalima and date ۹۶۸ Margins cut.
179	Ahmadábád.	980	—	Above خلد الله تعالى In middle ۹۸۰ بادشاه غازی محمد جلال الدین اکبر Below ضرب احمد آباد	In square Kalima. Names of four imáms with attributes in margins.
180	—	986	—	In double square with dots between as on 177, but date ۹۸۶	As on 177, but in double square with dots between.
181 Square	—	1000	—	Average weight 174; average size .7. خلد الله تعالی ۱۰۰۰ محمد اکبر بادشاه جلال الدین غاز	Kalima in square.
182 Square	—	1000	—	As on 181.	As on 181.
183 Square	—	990	—	As on 181, but mar- gins gone.	As on 181.
184 Square	—	996	—	As on 183.	As on 183.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
185 Square	—	997	—	As on 183.	As on 183.
186 Square	—	997	—	As on 183.	As on 183.
187 Square (for- gery)	Ahmadá- bád.	—	38	As on 183, but bottom margin احمد اباد	As on 183.
188 Square	Ahmadá- bád.	—	38	الله اكبر جل جلاله	دى الهى ۳۸ احمد اباد ضرب
189 Square	Tatta.	—	39	As on 188.	Month Dí. As on 188, but mint تته and month مهر (Mehr).
190 Square	—	—	31(?)	الله اكبر	۳۱ الهى جل جلاله
191	Ahmadá- bad.	—	42	الله اكبر جل جلاله	بهمن الهى ۴۲ احمد اباد ضرب (Month Bahman.)
192	Ahmadá- bád.	—	42	As on 191.	As on 191, but month Farwardín.
193	Ahmadá- bád.	—	44	As on 191.	As on 191, but month Dí.
194	Ahmadá- bád.	—	49	As on 191.	As on 191.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
135	Bairáta.	—	43	As on 191.	As on 191, but mint بيراته and month Shahre- war.
Average weight 86; average size .7.					
196	Láhor.	—	41	As on 191.	As on 191, but mint لاهور and month Khúrdád.
197	Kábul.	—	47	As on 191.	As on 191, but mint كابل and month Bahman.
198 W 174 S .8 Square	Urdú Zafar Qarín (for- gery).	913(?)	—	As on 181.	As on 181.
199 W 170 S .9.	—	981	—	In ornamented circle خلد الله اكبر بادشاه غازى محمد جلال الدين Margin illegible.	In ornamented cir- cle the Kalima. Margin illegible.
200 W 174 S 1.	Dehli.	968	—	In ornamented ob- long:— محمد اكبر بادشاه غازى ٩٦٨ جلال الدين Bottom margin حضرت	In a circle the Ka- lima. Margins cut.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
201 W 86 S ·7	— (Gujarát fabric.)	—	—	In double square with dots between اکبر باد شاع غازی محمد	In double square with dots between the Kalima.
202 W 42 S ·45	Láhor.	—	48	In square inscribed in an ornamented border. الله اکبر جل جلاله	In octagon enclosed in ornamented border. ابان الهی ۴۸ لاهور ضرب
COPPER.					
Average weight 310 ; average size ·85.					
203	Urdú Zafar Qarín.	1000	—	ظفر قرین اردو	فلوس الف ضرب
204	„	—	37	اردو فلوس ضرب	۳۷ الهی ظفر قرین
205	Dogáon.	—	—	..... فلوس دوگاؤ ضرب	..... نہصد سنہ
206	Nárnol.	980	—	نار نول فلوس ضرب	هشتاد نہصد ۹۸۰ فی سنہ

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
207	Nárnol.	973	—	As on 206.	As on 203, but date ۹۷۳
208	Gobind- púr.	—	45 (Month Bahman)	تلكہ اکبر شاہ ضرب گوہند پور نیم	۴۵ الہے بہمن
209	„	—	45 (Month Tír.)	As on 208.	As on 208, but month تیر
210	Bairáta.	—	—	As on 208, but mint بیراتہ	۴۰۰۰ الہے
211	Lakhnau	—	—	فلوس دار الخلافة مسک ضرب لکھنؤ	.....
212	Dehlí.	—	—	As on 208, but mint دہلی	۴۰۰۰ الہے

IV. JAHANGIR.

1014-1037 A.H.; 1605-28 A.D.

No.	Mint.			GOLD.	
				Weight 170; size '7.	
213	Burhán- púr.	—	14 (Month Isfandar- muz.)	اکبر شاہ جہانگیر شاہ نور الدین	اسفندار من الہے برہانپور ماہ ضرب ۱۴

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
SILVER.					
Average weight 175; average size .9.					
214	Tatta.	1028	14 (Month Shahré- war.)	اکبر شاه جهانگیر شاه نور الدین	۱۴ مالا شهر یور اله تته ضرب ۱۰۲۸
215	Dehli.	1021	— (Month Ardibi- hisht)	As on 214.	As on 214, but mint دهلی
216	Jahángir- nagar.	—	19 (Month Dí).	As on 214.	As on 214, but mint جهانگیر نگر
217	Qandahár.	—	14	اکبر شاه شاه سنه ۱۰۲۸ نگیر از جها	In circle with dotted circle outside سکه قندهار شد دلخواه

The couplet reads thus:—

سکه قندهار شد دلخواه
از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه

‘The money of Qandahár became beautiful;
By Jahángir, son of Akbar Sháh.’

218	Qandahár.	—	15	As on 217.	As on 217.
219	„	—	16	As on 217.	As on 217.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
220	Láhor.	1018	5	دور بود در تا فلک بادروان بدھرہ	نگیر جهان بذام شاه ۱۰۱۸ سکه لاهور

Flowers and dots for ornaments on both sides.

The inscriptions make the following couplet:—

بدھر باد روان تا فلک بود در دور
بذام شاه جهانگیر سکه لاهور

‘ So long as the heavens revolve, current be
In the name of Shah Jahangir the money of Lahore.’

221 W. 175 S. ·8 square	Agra.	—	11 (Month Ardibi- hisht).	اکبر شاه جهانگیر شاه نور الدین	بهشت ماه اردی الہی ضرب آگڑہ سنہ ۱۱
222 W. 86 S. ·7	(Half rupee)	—	—	Between lines جهانگیر باد	Kalima.

Jahángir as Salím.

223 W. 174 S. ·8	Ahmadá- bád.	—	2 (Month Tír).	(سلیم) اکبر شاه سلطان شاه تیر	مالک الملک سکه زند بر زر ضرب احمد باد
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No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		

The couplet runs thus :-

سليم شاه سلطان شاه اكبر
مالك الملك سكه زد بر زر

“Salīm Sháh, Sultan, son of king Akbar,
Lord of the country, struck coin on gold.”

Jahāngir and Núr Jahán.

224 W. 173 S. 8	Patna.	1037	22	بحكم شاه جهان نگير يافت صد زيور سنه ۱۰۳۷	ز نام شاه نور جهان باد بيگم زر ضرب ۲۲ پتند
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The couplet runs thus:—

بحكم شاه جهانگير يافت صد زيور
ز نام نور جهان پادشاه بيگم زر

‘By order of Sháh Jahāngir a hundred beauties gained
Gold by the name of Núr Jahán Pádisháh Begam.’

Zodiacal Rupee.

225 W. 17 S. 8	Ahmadá- bád (Taurus).	1027	13	اكبر بادشاه ۱۰۲۷ جهانگير بادشاه احمد باد سرب	Fore-part of bull to right. Rayed sun behind. Beneath سنه ۱۳ جلوس
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V. SHAH JAHAN.
1037-68 A.H. ; 1628-58 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
GOLD.					
Average weight 167; average size .85.					
226	Akbar-nagar.	1044	7	In square :— بادشاه غازی شاه جهان Margins :— شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی ضرب اکبر نگر	In square, the Kalima. In margins, names of four imáms with attributes.
227	Patna.	—	12	As on 226, but mint پٹنہ	As on 226.
228	—	1055	—	As on 226, but in dotted square.	As on 226.
229	Akbará-bád.	1056	20	As on 226, but in quatrefoil.	As on 226.
230	Multān	1067	30	As on 226.	As on 226.
231	—	1067	30	As on 229.	As on 229.
232	—	1068	31	As on 226.	As on 226.
SILVER.					
Average weight 174; average size .9.					
233	Dehli.	1037	1	شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان بادشاه غازی سنه احد	Kalima in two lines and دهلی ۱۰۳۷ ضرب

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
234	Akbará- bád.	1039	2	بادشاه غازی الدین محمد شاه جهان صاحب قران ثانی شہاب اکبر آباد	Kalima in elongated lozenge, and names of four imáms in mar- gins.
235	Multán.	—	3	بادشاه غازی شاه جهان محمد شہاب الدین صاحب قران ثانی	Kalima in two lines and ضرب ملتان
236	Patna.	—	3 (Iláhi). Month Farwar- dín	As on 235.	Kalima in two lines and ضرب پتہ الہی ۳ فروردینماہ
237	Súrat.	1041	—	As on 235.	As on 235, but mint سورت
238	Láhor.	1044	7	In square with knots at the corners: بادشاه غازی شاه جهان Margins:— شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی ضرب لاہور	Kalima in square with knots at cor- ners. Margins con- tain names of the four imáms.
239	Patna.	—	13	As on 238, but mint پتہ	As on 238.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
240	Multán.	1046	—	As on 234.	Kalima in circle. Margins as on 234.
241	—	—	16	As on 238.	As on 238.
242	—	—	17	As on 238.	As on 238.
243	Láhor.	1054	18	As on 238.	As on 238.
244	Qandahár.	1055	19	As on 238, but mint قندهار	As on 238.
245	—	—	19	بادشاه قوان نانی شاه صاحب شهاب الدین محمد	As on 240.
246	Akbar-nagar.	—	20	As on 238, but mint اکبرنگر	As on 238.
247	Súrat.	—	23	As on 238, but mint سورت	As on 238.
248	Akbará-bád.	1064	27	As on 238, but mint اکبراباد	As on 238.
249	Patna.	—	27	As on 239.	As on 239.
250	Bhílsa.	—	—	As on 238, but mint بھیلسا	As on 238.
251	Súrat.	—	—	As on 235.	As on 235, but سورت ضرب

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
				Nisárs.	
252 W. 50 S. ·6	Akbará- bád.	1054	17	قران تانے صاحب نثار سنہ ۱۷ جلوس	اکبر آباد دارالخلافہ ضرب ۱۰۵۴ سنہ
253 W. 40 S. ·7	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1065	28	تانے قران حب نثار صا ۲۸	جهان اباد شاه دارالخلافہ ضرب ۱۰۶۵
254 S. 1·25	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1063	26	بادشاه غازے شاه جهان تانے نثار صاحب قران	جهان اباد شاه دارالخلافہ ضرب سنہ ۱۰۶۳ سنہ ۲۶ جلوس

MURAD BAKHSI.

1068 A.H. ; 1658 A.D.

255 W. 175 S. ·85	Ahmadá- bád.	—	—	SILVER.	
				In a square:—	In a square, the
				بادشاه غازے محمد مراد بخش	Kalima. Names of
				R. margin. ابو المظفر.	four Imáms with at-
				B. margin. مروج الدين	tributes in margins.
				L. margin. ضرب احمد اباد	

VI. AURANGZEB, 'ĀLAMGĪR I.

1068-1119 A.H.; 1658-1707 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
256	Dār ul Khilāfat, Shāhjahā- nābād.	1070	3	GOLD.	
				Average size '9; average weight 169.	
				عالم گیر	شاه جهان آباد
				اورنگ زیب	دار الخلافه
				شاه	ضرب
				زد چو مهر منیر	جلوس میمنت
سکه	مانوس				
۱۰۷۰	سده ۳				
درجهان					

The inscription on the obverse forms a couplet:—

در جهان سکه زد چو مهر منیر
شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر

“Struck coin in the world like the shining sun, Shāh Aurangzeb, ‘Ālamgīr.’”

257	Multān	1074	6	As on 256.	مانوس میمنت سده ۶ جلوس ضرب ملتان
258	Kambāyat (Cambay).	1082	14	As on 256.	As on 257, but mint کنبائیت
259	Súrat.	—	—	As on 257.	As on 257, but mint سورت

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
SILVER.					
Average weight 173; average size .9.					
260	—	—	4	ابوالمظفر محی الدین محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب — بادشاہ غاز	میمنت مانوس جلوس ۴
261	Akbar-nagar.	—	4	As on 256.	جلوس میمنت مالوس ۴ سنہ ضرب اکبر نگر
262	Ahmadábád.	1072	4	As on 256, but instead of 'sun' is 'moon.'	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۴ جلوس ضرب احمدآباد
263	Gulkanda (Golconda.)	—	6	As on 262.	Do., but mint گلکنده
264	Dár us Salṭanat, Láhór.	—	8	As on 262.	دارالسلطنہ لاہور ضرب میمنت مالوس جلوس ۸ سنہ

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
265	Akbarábád (Ágra.)	—	17	In a square without knots :— بادشا غازے شاہ عالم گیر Margins cut.	In square without knots :— اکبر آباد ضرب In margins :— مانوس سنہ ۱۷ جلوس میہنت
266	Ahmadá- bád.	—	18	As on 262.	Do.
267	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád, i.e., Modern Dehli.	1097	30	As on 262.	دار الخلائفہ شاہ جہان آباد ضرب میہنت مانوس جلوس ۳۰ سنہ
268	Do.	1097	31	As on 267.	As on 267.
269	Etáwa.	1099	32	As on 267.	As on 262, but mint اتاوا
270	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1099	31	As on 263.	As on 264.
271	Súrat.	1100	32	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint سورت
272	Etáwa.	1101	34	As on 269.	As on 269.
273	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1101	34	As on 270.	As on 270.
274	Patna	1102	34	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint پٹنہ

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
275	Nárnol.	1102	34	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint نارنول
276	Dár ul <u>Khiláfat</u> , Sháh-jahánábád.	1104	36	As on 267.	As on 267.
277	Dár uz <u>Zafr</u> , Bījápúr.	1105	38	As on 262.	مانوس صیمنت جلوس دارالظفر ضرب ۳۸ بیجا پور
278	Dár ul <u>Khiláfat</u> , Sháhjahánábád.	1106	38	As on 267.	As on 267.
279	„	1107	39	„	„
280	Dár us <u>Saltanat</u> , Láhor.	1107	—	As on 270.	As on 270.
281	Etáwa.	1107	40	As on 269.	As on 269.
282	Dár ul <u>Khiláfat</u> , Sháhjahánábád.	1108	40	As on 267.	As on 267.
283	Mustaqir ul <u>Khiláfat</u> , Akbarábád.	—	44	As on 262.	اکبر آباد ضرب مستقر الخلافه صیمنت جلوس مانوس عم

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
284	Burhán-púr.	1116	48	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint برهانپور
285	Mustaqir ul Khiláfat, Akbará- bád.	—	48	As on 283.	As on 283.
286	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1116	49	As on 270.	As on 270.
287	Súrat.	—	—	As on 262.	سنه جالوس میمنت مانوس سورت ضرب
288	Súrat.	—	—	As on 287.	As on 287.
289	Tatta.	—	19	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint تته
290	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1096	28	As on 270.	As on 270.
291	Patna.	1098	—	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint پتنه
292	Jahángír- nagar.	1114	46	As on 262.	As on 262, but mint جهانگیرنگر
293	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1117	49	As on 290.	As on 290.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
				Weight 84; size '7.	
294	Súrat.	—	—	As on 287.	As on 287, an eight-anna piece.
295	Tatta.	—	18	As on 289.	As on 289.
				<i>Nisár.</i>	
296	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1079	12	غازی بادشاہ عالم گیر نثار	شاہ جهان آباد دار الخلافہ ضرب ۱۰۷۹
				COPPER.	
297 W. 212 S. 9.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1084	16	۱۶ سنہ مبارکی جلوس	۱۰۸۴ سنہ آباد شاہ جهان ضرب
298 W. 316 S. 1.	Súrat.	—	5	زیب اورنگ ہے فلوس شاہ	سورت سنہ ۵ ضرب
299	„	—	—	As on 298.	As on 298.

A'ZAM SHAH.

1118-1119 A.H.; 1707-08 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
				SILVER.	
300 W. 174 S. 9.	Burhánpúr	1119	1	ممالک ۱۱۱۹ اعظم شاه بدولت و جلال بادشاه زد در جهان مسکه	جلوس اشرف سنه احد ضرب برهانپور

The couplet goes:—

مسکه زد در جهان بدولت و جلال

بادشاه ممالک اعظم شاه

'Struck money through the world with might and majesty, lord of the realms, A'zam Sháh.'

VII. SHAH 'ALAM, BAHÁDUR SHAH I.

1119-1124 A.H.; 1707-1713 A.D.

				GOLD.	
30 W 170 S. 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1123	5	بادشاه غاز ————— ۱۱۲۳ عالم بهادر شاه مسکه مبارک	شاه جهان آباد ضرب ه دار الخلافه میمنت جلوس مانوس

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
				SILVER. Average size .85; average weight 174.	
302	Kam-báyat.	1119	1	غازي شاہ عالم باد شاہ سکہ ۱۱۱۹	..... جلوس سنہ احد کتابایت
303	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1120	—	As on 302.	شاہ جهان آباد دار الخلافہ ضرب مبارک
304	Chíná- patan	1121	3	شاہ عالم بادشاہ — ۱۱۲۱	سنہ ۳ جلوس
305	Mustaqir ul Mulk.	—	3	بادشاہ — شاہ عالم	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملک
306	Baréli.	—	4	As on 302.	مبارک سنہ ۴ یلے ضرب بر
307	Súrat.	—	—	غازي بادشاہ بہادر شاہ عالم	سنہ جلوس مانوس میمنت ضرب صورت

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
308	Ahmad-nagar.	1120	2	بادشاه غازي عالم بهادر ۱۱۲۰ ————— سکه مہار	احمد نگر ضرب سنہ ۲ مانوس میمنت جلوس
309	Dār us Saltanat, Lāhor.	1119	1	غازي شاه شاه عالم باد سکه ۱۱۱۹	لاهور دار السلطنت ضرب سنہ احد میمنت جلوس مانوس

VIII. JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH.

1124 A.H. ; 1712 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.	Regnal.	GOLD.	
				Obverse.	Reverse.
310 W. 168 S. 8.	Shāhjahā- nābād.	1124	1	Parts of couplet on 311. Date ۱۱۲۴	احد مہاری سنہ — جهان آباد شاه دار الخلافه ضرب

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnel.		
311	Súrat.	1124	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Average weight 173; average size .9.</p> <p>ابوالفتح غازي</p> <p>۱۱۲۴</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>مهر و ماه جهاندار</p> <p>مسكه</p> <p>در آفاق زد چون</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سنه جلوس</p> <p>سورت</p> <p>ضرب</p>

The couplet goes:—

در آفاق زد مسكه چون مهر و ماه
 ابوالفتح غازي جهاندار شاه

'In the horizons struck money like sun and moon, Abu ul Fath, victorious Jahándár Sháh.'

312	Dár us Saltanat, Láhore.	—	1	<p>جهاندار</p> <p>ابوالفتح</p> <p>چون مهر و ماه</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>لاهور</p> <p>دارالسلطنة</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سنه احد</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس مانوس</p>
313	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1124	1	<p>Parts of couplet as on 311, but</p> <p>بر مهر و ماه</p> <p>instead of</p> <p>چون مهر و ماه</p>	<p>دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>مانوس سنه احد</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس</p>

IX. FARRUKH SIYAR.

1124-1131 A.H.; 1713-1719 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
314 W. 170 S. 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1128	4	GOLD.	
				Parts of couplet on 316; date 1128. دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس ۴ سنه	
315	Mustaqir ul Mulk, Akbará- bád.	—	1	SILVER.	
				Average weight 175; average size .9. حق فرخ سیر شاه از فضل باد بعروبر سکه زد بر سیم و زر جلوس مانوس ميمنت مستقر الملک سنه احد اکبر آباد	
316	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	2	شاه جهان اباد دار الخلافه ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس ۲ سنه	
				بعروبر فرخ سیر بادشاه حق بر سیم و زر از فضل سکه زد	

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		

The couplet runs as follows:—

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر
پادشاه بحر و بر فروخ سیم و زر

‘Struck money on gold and silver by the grace of the Truth,
The Padishah of sea and land, Farrukh Siyar.’

317	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	2	As on 316.	As on 316.
318	„	—	4	„	„
319	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1125	2	As on 316.	As on 316.
320	Murshidá- bád.	—	2	از فضل حق پادشاه بحر و بر فروخ سیم سکه زد بر سیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد
321	Mustaqir ul Khilá- fat.	—	2	حق فروخ سیم شاه وزر باد بحر و بر سکه زد از فضل بر سیم	As on 316, but mint مستقر الخلافه
322	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1125	2	As on 320.	As on 316, but mint دار السلطنة لاهور

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
323	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	3	As on 316.	As on 316.
324	Baréllí.	—	3	As on 320.	As on 320, but mint بریلی
325	Dár us Sarúr, Búr- hánpúr.	1126	3	„	As on 315, but mint دارالسرور برهانپور
326	Súrat.	—	3	بعرو بر فرج مسير شاه فضل حق باد سكه مسيم	As on 320, but mint سورت
327	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	—	3	As on 322.	As on 322.
328	Kambáyat.	1127	3	As on 326.	As on 326, but mint كنبائيت
329	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	4	As on 316.	As on 316.
330	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1127	4	As on 322.	As on 322.
331	Súrat.	—	4	As on 326.	As on 326.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
332	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	5	As on 316.	As on 316.
333	„	1128	5	„	„
334	„	—	5	„	„
335	Mustaqir ul Mulk, Akbará- bád.	—	5	As on 315.	As on 315.
336	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nabád.	1129	6	As on 316.	As on 316.
337	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1130	7	As on 315.	As on 322.

X. RAFF‘U-D-DARJÁT.

1131 A.H.; 1719 A.D.

GOLD.					
338 W 165 S. ‘8.	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhja- hánábád.	1131	1	Parts of the couplet below.	شاه جهان آباد دار الخلافه ضرب جلوس صیمنت صانوس احد مس—————

زد سكه بهانه با هزاران بركات

شاهنشاه بحر و بر رفيع الدرجات

‘Struck money in India, with a thousand blessings, Sháh of Sháhs by sea and land Raff‘u-d-darjât.’

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
339 W. 168 S. 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1131	1	As on 338.	As on 338.

XI. RAFT'U-D-DAULA, SHAH JAHÁN II.

1131 A.H.; 1719 A.D.

				GOLD.	
				Weight 173 ; size '9.	
340	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1131	1	شاه جهان دار الخلافه بادشاه غازي ۱۱۳۱ سكه مبارک	شاه جهان اباد دار الخلافه ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ۱۱۳۱
				SILVER.	
341 W. 170 S. 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1131	1	As on 340.	As on 340.

MUHAMMAD IBRAHİM.

1132 A.H. ; 1720 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
342 W. 165 S. ·8.	Sháhljahá- nábád.	—	1	Parts of the following couplet.	دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنة

سکه زد در جهان بفضل کریم
شاه شاهان محمد ابراهیم

‘Struck money in the world by grace of the Bountiful One, Shah of Shahs, Muhammad Ibráhīm.’

XII. MUHAMMAD SHAH.

1131-1161 A.H. ; 1719-1748 A.D.

				GOLD.	
343 W. 167 S. ·95.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1142	11	In double circle with one of dots be- tween :— محمد شاه بادشاه غاز ←————— صاحب قران ثا ن————— سکه مبارک	In double circle with one of dots be- tween :— دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس ۱۱ سنة
344 W. 85 S. ·55. A half mohar.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	—	As on 343.	As on 343.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
345 W. 175 S. -1	Súrat.	—	1	<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Average size '9; average weight 172.</p> <p>بلطف الله محمد شاه پادشاه زمان سکه زد در جهان</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس ضرب سورت</p>

The couplet runs—

سکه زد در جهان بلطف الله

پادشاه زمان محمد شاه

‘Struck money through the world by grace of God,
Muhammad Shah, padishah of the age.’

346	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	7	In circle with dots outside:— محمد شاه پادشاه غازی صاحب قوران ثانی سکه مبارک	دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس ۷ سنه
347	„	1139	8	As on 346.	As on 346.
348	„	—	10	„	„
349	„	—	12	„	„
350	„	1144	14	„	„
351	„	—	15	„	„

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
352	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	18	As on 346.	As on 346.
353	„	1149	19	„	„
354	„	1150	19	„	„
355	„	—	20	„	„
356	„	1153	23	„	„
357	„	1154	24	„	„
358	„	1156	26	„	„
359	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	—	1	<p>محمد شاه</p> <p>—</p> <p>بادشاه غاز</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبارک</p>	<p>As on 346, but dif- ferent arrangement, and mint</p> <p>دار السلطنة لاهور</p>
360	Murshi- dábád.	—	7	As on 359.	<p>As on 359, but mint</p> <p>مرشداد باد</p> <p>at bottom of coin.</p>
361	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	—	10	„	<p>As on 359, but dif- ferent arrangement.</p>
362	„	—	15	As on 361.	As on 361.
363	Mustaqir ul Khiláfat, (Akbará- bád).	1147	—	As on 359.	<p>As on 361, but mint</p> <p>مستقر الخلافة</p>
364	Murshidá- bád.	—	19	As on 360.	As on 360.
365	„	—	21	„	„

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
366	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	1153	23	As on 361.	As on 361.
367	„	—	24	„	„
368	„	—	27	„	„
369	„	1160	30	„	„
370	Murshidá- bád.	—	29	As on 360.	As on 360.

NÁDIR SHAH.

Sacked Dehli, 1152 A.H. ; 1739 A.D.

SILVER.					
371 W. 165 S. 75.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1152	—	Portions of couplet be- low.	خدا الله ملكه ۱۱۵۲ شاه جهان آباد ضوب دار الخلافه

هشت سلطان بر سلاطین جهان

شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

‘ Over Sultans of earth is Sultan,
Nádir, Shah of Shahs, Lord of the Conjunctions.’

XIII. AḤMAD SHĀH, BAHĀDUR.

1161-67 A.H.; 1748-54 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
GOLD.					
372 W. 170 S. -9.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1161	1	احمد شاه بهادر ————— بادشاه غاز ۱۱۶۱ ————— مسكه بهار	دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد سنة
SILVER.					
Average size .9; average weight 175.					
373	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1161	1	احمد شاه بهادر ————— باد شاه غاز ۱۱۶۱ ————— مسكه بهار	دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد سنة
374	„	1162	2	As on 373.	As on 373.
375	Baréli.	1162	2	As on 373.	مانوس ميمنت جلوس سنة ۲ درياله
376	Allahá- bád.	1162	2	„	As on 373, but mint الهاباد
377	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1165	5	„	As on 373.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
378	Dār ul Khilāfat, Shāhjahā- nābād.	1166	5	As on 373.	As on 373.
379	Dār us Saltanat, Lāhor.	—	5	„	As on 373, but mint دار السلطنة لاهور
380	„	1164	3	As on 379.	As on 379.

AḤMAD SHĀH DURRĀNĪ.

Proclaimed King at Dehli, 1757 A.D.

GOLD.					
381 W. 170 S. 85.	Shāhjahā- nābād.	1170	11	Portions of the follow- ing couplet.	As on 372; but reg- nal year 11.

حکم شد از قادر بیچون باحمد بادشاه

سکه زن برسیم و زر ازواج مافی تا بهماه

‘The order proceeded from the Incomparable Creator to Aḥmad the king:
“Strike coins on silver and gold from the ascension of Pisces up to the
Moon.”’

SILVER.					
382 W. 165 S. 8.	Shāhjahā- nābād.	1170	11	As on 381.	As on 381.

XIV. 'ALAMGIR II.

1167-73 A.H.; 1754-59 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
383 W. 168 S. 78.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1168	2	GOLD. خالد الله ملاكه و سلطنة مسكة ————— مسكة عالم گير بادشاہ غاز ۱۱۶۸ ————— ابو العدل عزيز الدين ————— ك مسكة ميار	جهان آباد شہ ————— دار الخلافہ سنہ ۲ ————— مانوس ضر
384 W. 170 S. 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1170	4	Parts of the couplet be- low ; date ۱۱۷۰.	..... دار الخلافہ شاہ جهان آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس ۴ سنہ —————

مسكة زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه

شاہ عزیز الدین عالم گیر غازی بادشاہ

'Struck money in the seven climes shining like sun and moon,
Shah 'Azíz-ud-Dín 'Alamgír, victorious pádisháh.'

SILVER.					
Weight 170 ; size 8.					
385	Sháhjahá- nábád.	—	2	As on 383.	As on 383.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
386	Sháhjahá-nábád.	1168	2	<p>In square with loops at corners :—</p> <p>محمد عالم گير</p> <p>عزیز الدین بادشاہ غاز</p> <p>سکہ مبار ابو العدل</p> <p>Bottom margin :—</p> <p>شاہ جهان آباد سنہ ۲</p> <p>Left margin :—</p> <p>جلوس میمنت</p> <p>Other margins illegible.</p>	<p>In square with loops at corners, the Kalima, and date 1168</p> <p>In margins names of four Imáms with their attributes.</p>
387	Dár us Saltanat, Láhor.	—	1	<p>عالم گير</p> <p>باد شاہ غاز</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p>	<p>لاهور</p> <p>دار السلطنہ</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سنہ احد</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس مانوس</p>
388	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá-nábád.	1170	4	<p>As on 384; date 1170</p>	<p>As on 384.</p>

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
389	Murshidábád.	—	2	As on 387.	..... میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب مرشدا باد
390	Najibábád	—	2	,	As on 387, but mint نجیب اباد
391	Murshidábád.	1169	2	As on 389.	As on 389.

SHAH JAHAN III.

1173-1174 A.H.; 1759-1760 A.D.

GOLD.					
392 W. 169 S. 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1173	1	شاه جهان ————— بادشاه غاز ————— سکه مبارک ۱۱۷۳	شاه جهان اباد ضرب دار الخلافه میمنت جلوس مانوس احد سکه
SILVER.					
393 W. 172 S. 8.	Mahindar- púr.	1174	1	شاه جهان ۱۱۷۴ ————— بادشاه غاز ————— سکه مبارک	مه اندر پور ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد سکه

XV. SHAH 'ALAM.

1173-1221 A.H.; 1759-1806 A.D.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
394 W. 168 S. 76.	Dār ul Khilāfat, Shāhjāhā- nābād.	1213	40	<p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p>In double circle con- taining dots :— الله دين محمد شاه ۱۲۱۳ سکه صاحب قوران حا زد از نائید</p>	<p>As on obverse :— ضرب دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد سنه ۱۲۱۳ جلوس میمنت مانوس</p>

The couplet runs :—

سکه صاحب قران زد از نائید الله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

'The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shah Alam, Pádisháh, through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Qiran.'

SILVER.					
Average weight 172; average size .9.					
395	Gokulgarh.	1188	16	الله محمد شاه عالم باد شاه ایه فضل حامی دین ۱۱۸۸ سکه	گوکل گره ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۱۱۸۸
396	Gokulgarh.	1205	33	As on 395.	As on 395.
397	Mahindra- púr.	—	4	„	As on 395, but mint میه اندر پور
398	„	1186	14	As on 397.	As on 397.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
399	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1222	48	As on 394, legend en- closed in double circle containing wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks.	As on 394, similar design to that on obverse.
400	Muham- madábád (Banáras).	1215	26	حامی دین ۱۲۱۵ هفت کشور	محمد اباد میمنت ۲۶ س.ع
401	Dár ul Khiláfat Sháhjahá- nábád.	1179	6	As on 394.	As on 394, and mint دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

AKBAR II.

1221-53 A.H.; 1806-37 A.D.

SILVER.					
Average weight 170; average size 1.					
402	Dár ul Khiláfat, Sháhjahá- nábád.	1222	3	محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غاز ۱۲۲۲ صاحب قران ثانی سکه مبارک	As on 394, but year ۳۰.
403	„	1227	6	As on 402.	As on 402.
404	„	1230	10	„	„
405	Brijindar- pur.	1233	13	As on 402, but no umbrella over . حب .	As on 402, but mint برج اندر پور Dagger to left of area.

No.	Mint.	Date.		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hijri.	Regnal.		
406 W. 170 S 8.	Sháhjahá- nábád.	1231	10	<p style="text-align: center;">COPPER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(شاه) اکبر شاه فلوس ۱۲۳۱</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(اباد) جهان شاه ۱۰ ضرب</p>

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